THE COUPONS.

from Colonel Frank 6, Ruffin-The State Hot Hurt by the De-

Having it in proof that the debt was fraudulently fixed in the act of 1871 at more than four times its just amount, with no moral or legal obligation to pay the ancess, it was yet decided by the people under various inducements of good feeling, domestic accurity, and business, and after eight years' discussion of the subject, to compromise their differences on the liberal settlement offered by the Riddleberger bill of e23,048,823.

ment offered by the Riddleberger bill of \$23,048,823.

One business inducement was the fact that the annual average payment of \$1,081,350 tax-receivable coupons for eight years had led the State from a surplus of \$1,816,000 in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1872, to a deficit of \$9,280,238.91 on the 1st of January 1980. 1880-with arrears to the com-chools of \$1,504,243.37; arrears

cash demand of \$2,645,938,72; which sum is assumed to be necessary to meet the average cash demands upon the

Treasury.

The face amount of the tax-receivable coupons now due is \$2,996,242; the additional amount accruing July 1, 1886, is \$498,553—total, \$3,494,795. It is at once seen that if this amount

were forced upon the Treasury it would absorb the entire revenue and leave \$798,692 tax-receivable coupons still unpaid, to which adding \$999,387 tax-receivable coupons accruing for the next fiscal year; \$1,798,079— will leave only \$847,859.72 in cash to conduct the Government for that year. But the tax necessary to meet the an-nually-accruing coupons alone will be fourteen cents on every hundred dollars of value, or more than one third inof value, or more than one third in-crease on the present rate. And the people have determined not to stand this or any increase of taxation. The explanation of this determina-tion is found in the facts disclosed in

the following table—Senate Document XXXVI, page 6, Session1885-'86: "The number of citizens in Virginia

who are assessed with a State tax of twenty-five dollars or more up to five hundred dollars is—

of \$25 and over. Upon the other 97 per cent., including delinquents, falls the heaviest burthen of the taxes. And though—see above-quoted Document-Table B, page 2—only \$1,-695,229.72 are paid directly by the people, (\$1,283,577.90 being paid by banks, railroads, licenses, and miscellaneous), yet the figures from the Auditor's office show that the county and remaiding taxes amount to 160 per municipal taxes amount to 160 per cent. of the total State taxes. As our taxes are advalorem, and not in proportion to ability to pay, it is readily seen that the heaviest weight falls on those leastable to bear it and most impatient

under the pressure.

This shows why tax-receivable cou-This shows why tax-receivable cou-pons, which constantly threaten to raise the taxes by forcibly entering the Trea-sury, are regarded by the people as a nuisance. And this feeling is proved to exist by what has taken place since the passage of the Riddleberger bill, about four years ago. In that time, the bond-holders' lawyers proclaim, every case or taxes have amounte d to only \$277,946, an average of \$69,486 per annum, or about 7 per cent. of those annually maturing. But these coupons have been bought at not more than 40 per cent. of their face value, which, after deducting a manager of calls. after deducting expenses of sale, is rather less to the bondholders than 2 8-10 per cent. of the amount annually maturing; which looks as if coupons were not

Indeed, it shows that the people will not have them; as in fact, they could not if they would. The number of the tax-receivable coupons annually maturing is 49,387, distributed in five denominations, about an follows: 23,005, of ring is 49,387, distributed in five denominations about as follows: 23,695 of \$30 coupons, making \$710,850; 17,500 of \$15 coupons, making \$262,500; 1,340 of \$7.50 coupons, making \$10,050; 4,188 of \$3 coupons, making \$12,564; and 2,664 of \$1.50 coupons, making \$3,996. The number of people now seeking to use them is as follows—Senate Document XXXVI., seslows-Senate Document XXXVI., session 1885-'86:

C. K 7 F # 1

	0 710,140 01	2	887,170	29,289	562	Whole State 562 29.259 887,170 01 8 710,140 07
=	10,919 14	2	3,816 0,982 86	3.816		lenrico county
.03	23,102 96	8	705 00	3,810		hesterfield county
.02	14,672 72	8	330 00	1,455	1	anchester city
	73,010 24	8	4,278 3,067 50	4,278		etersburg city
	75,321 68	8	8,508 33,987 45	3,508	177	ynchburg city
11	19,991 843,057 50 8 373,460 18	80	843,057	19,991	330	Hehmond city
Coupo	Fayers tion. Conpons Total State Pre'nt Tax Offered. 1884-S. Compo	6.0	Coupo	Popula-	Payers	

-this tax out or e2,696,103.02.

An inspection of figures in the same decument, and an examination of other figures in the fecond Auditor's office allow that if all the tax-payers in the same coupons, only

49,387 out of the more than 340,000 tithables could possibly do so. But really only 563 do choose to use them, and that count includes one railroad, some other corporations, and a comparatively few individuals. They can never, therefore, become popular; of which no bettar proof can be given than the last one—to wit: That the liquordealers of Richmond, in view of the contest with the local-optionists, have "Resolved unanimously" not to pay their taxes in coupons nor to encourage those who do—an example which will no doubt be followed by the temperance leagues.

ne doubt be followed by the temperance leagues.

But still other considerations show the impolicy of the payment of their taxes in coupons by the rich, the only people or class who, as a rule, can use them: The commercial, liquor, and insurance licenses are mainly paid by the cities; and as those interests are the main users of coupons, any addition they make to taxation will be laid on them, and on incomes; which latter, amounting now to only \$24,333.56 for the whole State, is an evidence of fraud, and tempts to a more searching mode of getting at their exact amount. And this will persuade the cities to stop the purchase of coupons.

purchase of coupons.

Another persuasive operating in the same direction is the certainty of a change in the principles of taxation as established by the present Constitution if the coupons continue to disturb the

mon schools of \$1,504,243.37; arrears to lunatic asylums, \$200,000; to colleges, \$60,482.89; with heavy arrearges on every interest account, and \$141,400.71 warrants on the Treasury access of amount on hand—which led to the inference that a similar effect would result from a similar cause.

Another inducement was the knowledge repeatedly expressed on all hands by all parties that the increase of taxation necessary to take the place of the tax-receivable coupons could not be borne; as the following short review of the finances of the State and the condition of the people will show:

Our entire annually-accruing interest calculated en bonds outstanding October 1st, 1885, including tax-receivable coupons and interest on bonds held by the Sinking-Fund Commissioners and the Literary Fund, is \$1,525,615.17.
(Report Becond Auditor fiscal year 1885, pages 11, 13, and 14.)

The receipts of the last fiscal year were \$2,696,103.02; of which \$50,-164.50 was paid in coupons, showing a cash demand of \$2,445,938,72; which sum is assumed to be necessary to meet the average cash demands upon the

is at the end of her resources in litiga-tion. Probably they have not heard of the late decision of the Court of Ap-peals that the education fund has, un-der the Constitution, a prior right over coupons in tax collections; thus opening every present office judgment to a revision. And they cannot be aware of several acts passed by the late Legislature. Of these some change the laws in contains and the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the c in certain important particulars—of evidence and practice—which the Federal courts must accept or usurpingly overrule; others are intended to punish

the lawyers and real estate agents—who now cause nearly all our trouble by illegal solicitation of tax-payers to use coupons in payment of taxes—the law-yers by disbarring them, the real estate agents by fine and imprisonment; also, an act to indemnify any officer of the State charged with the duty of collecting or settling taxes for any loss or damage accruing to him as the result of his efforts to collect the taxes; under

which act several parties have already been relieved. But it is not remarkable that the bondholders know none of these things or foolishly disregard them. Their conduct herein is of a piece with the folly which has characterized all else they have done; and is but another proof that avarice is often cunning but rarely wise. It shows that in their pursuit of law they have lost sight of the fact that the assent of the people

There are about 340,000 tithables in the State. Of these 104,202, say, 30 per cent., are delinquent. This leaves the burden on the remainder, of whom 9.695 persons, or 3 per cent., pay a tax of \$25\$ and over. Upon the other 97 per cent, including deling the fact that the assent of the people upon whom they rely to enforce it is necessary to make it operative by their owluntary purchase of coupons; that in charging us with dishonor they but revive our indignant recollections of their own corrupt methods in 1871; that in appealing to the covetousness of other people upon whom they rely to enforce it is necessary to make it operative by their voluntary purchase of coupons; that in charging us with dishonor they but revive our indignant recollections of their own corrupt methods in 1871; that in appealing to the covetousness of tried patriotism of the reat; that in threatening us with the judgments of the Federal courts they but arouse our manhood and our State alle-giance; that in boasting that the decisions of these courts impart a value to their coupons which the State is powerless to take away they show an utter ignorance of the public opinion of the State. The latest proof of their ignorance, or, more foolish still, their disregard of this public opinion, is found in the suit they ordered on the 20th in-stant against Morton Marye, Auditor of Public Accounts; Frank G. Ruffin, Second Auditor; A. W. Harman, Trea-

surer of the Commonwealth; R. A. Ayers, Atterney-General; H. W. Flournoy, Secretary of the Common-wealth; Seaton G. Tinsley, Deputy Treasurer of Richmond city; Wyndham R. Meredith, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney—a magistrate of this city and one of its police officers. These defendants are all officers of the Government or of the law; some of them had officially approved, others had ordered, holders' lawyers proclaim, every case except one—and that, they say, at immaterial one in the light of subsequent decisions—has been decided in their clients' favor. Yet the coupons paid in arrest on a Philadelphia salesman, according to the provisions of the laws and the decisions of the Federal court. At the instigation of the bondholders' lawyers, and under their construction of the laws, the man was endeavoring to avoid the payment of a tax which our citizens had paid, and was competing with them in selling goods. And when,

in justice to them, he is stopped in this endeavor, he impudently defies the State and seeks to intimidate its officers by a sham suit for \$100,000.

Nobody here supposes that all the Federal courts in the world could get a jury—they cannot pack them now—so ignorant and spiritless as to obey in-structions to find a verdict against any officer of the State who they know has only done his duty. Though the bond-holders rather think they have executed a sharp stroke of policy, the best-in-formed people here see that they have only brought contempt on themselves and ridicule and odium on their lawyers and their lawyers' tools, and have added to the strength and growth of the feeling, already strong and growing, which demands the repudiation of the whole, both principal and coupons, of the con-solidated and 10-40 tax-receivable-cou-

pon bonds. But their ignorance and the folly of their conduct can be better exhibited by the following figures, which I sub-mit with this sole comment—that as 40 per cent. is more than the coupons on an average have been sold at since the passage of the Riddleberger bill up to this time, so it will be fully as much as

they will bring for the next nineteen years—the time they have to run:

This is a comparative statement of the money-value of the consol and 10-40 coupon bonds, if held unfunded to maturity or if funded into new 3 per cent. bonds under the Riddleberger bill—the bonds not funded presumed to be repudiated, and the coupons maturing from January 1, 1885, to maturity of bonds, January 1, 1905, all presumed to be sold at 40 per cent, of their face value; the Riddleberger bonds presumed to be redeemed at maturity and interest paid

Reputdinted at materity
Coupons on the above
matering in Soyces
15.623.860
Presumed to yield in
cut at 40 per cent
of face yield.

lated at maturit as on above 16 onds to maturit of bonds to maturity of bonds. Presumed to yield in each at 46 per cent. of face value...... \$4.091.080 SAME BONDS FUNDED.

Ten - forty coupon 7,185.000

13,019,900 esesol coupou bonds will yield in new 8-per-cent, bonds at 4 6.900.517 0 9.492.754 96 Total yield in cash
if bonds were
funded..... \$16,383,301 8

Cash difference in favor of fundiar consol conp on honds.

47.185.000 of 10-40 coupon bonds will yield in new 3-per-cent, bonds at 60 per cent. their fins dable raise under the Riddieberger bill,44.311,000 00 Which will yield in cess at maturity.

sicrest on same to time of maturity. 610.133,749 80

5.919.180 00

10,133,749 86

Total saving in cash to bondholders if all tax-receivable compon-bonds are funded into new 3-per-cant, bonds under the Riddle-berger bill.

Those who think their coupons will come back to 80 per cent., about their average price up to 1882, and choose to figure on that basis, will find that even at that on that basis, will find that even at that price there will be a saving of nearly \$6,000,000 to the bondholders by accepting the terms of the Riddleberger bill, and thus escaping repudiation of the principal of their bonds.

And this is my answer to what is said by the London Financial News, the or domestic, who profess to speak for the bondholders. Whoever pleases can easily ascertain if my state ments are correct. If they are, then it follows that so far from knowing everything about the debt the bondholders know absolutely nothing. know absolutely nothing except its mere arithmetical details.

I do not expect that what I have written will enlighten this crass ignorance, but I am sure it will confirm and strengthen my own fellow-citizens in their determination to resist the pay-ment of a debt which has been sought to be imposed on them by the bribery of a Legislature, and then to be fastened on them by the usurpation of a hos-

The people, which is public opinion, have said the taxes shall not be paid in tax-receivable coupons; and they never will be. FRANK G. RUFFIN.

[For the Dispatch.]
A Correction. MARCH 31, 1886.

Rev. J. William Jones : Dear Sir,-Allow me to call your attention to a slight inaccuracy of statement in your article of the 30th. You United States Government say the simply taxes the dealers who are licensed by the State or are caught selling contrary to State laws."

The United States has nothing to do

with State laws on the subject, but issues a special-tax stamp, equivalent to a license, to any person complying with United States laws in this matter. This stamp says, in effect, to a liquor-dealer that he is thereby authorized to sell free from prosecution by the United States; and a State license is a like authority with like protection from the State. For a license is not a command, but a permit. This permit from the State is of no value unless the dealer also has one from the United States, and vice versa-for we live under two governments and must obey both; and conflict between the two, for if one permits what the other prohibits the permissien will be of no avail. But if the United States should command what the State prohibits, then there would be a conflict and the paramount authority would assert itself. This is the nature of our imperium in imperio. A liquor-dealer, then, cannot legally or safely sell without a stamp or license from

both governments.

As soon as a liquor-dealer gets his icense from the State he applies to the United States collector for United United States collector for United license, and if he should be "green" enough to produce his State license as an authority, the collector or his deputy would promptly tell him that he does not wish to see it and has nothing to do with it. Some liquor-dealers, hear, intend, if State prohibition be passed in their localities, to get out United States license and continue to sell, not because they think that they can then legally sell, but they fear the United States Government and its splendid internal-revenue system and organization, and believe they can manage our slip-shod State authorities, or escape with nominal fines. If the succeed in this the only effect of prohi bition in rural districts will be to deprive the State of much revenue. Liquor-dealers snap their fingers at State fines, but do not like the looks of Albany penitentiary quite so well. P.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., March 31.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please inform me through the column of your paper if there is a game law applying to robins in this State; if so, what time can they be hunted? doing you will oblige several of your subscribers. Respectfully yours,

In 1879, April 2, an act was ap proved and became a law providing that it "shall not be lawful for any person to kill or capture * * robins bevember of each year."

This law is still in force unless it was repealed at the last session of the Legislature, a copy of whose acts we have not yet received.

¡For the Dispatch.]

The Breamer.
The Breamer.
The day's begun. Why sleeping here?
Arm for the fray, life's fight begin! Its wealth to grasp, lis fame to win. Needs carnest work, and true, and long. Deal quick thy blows, with motive strong. This hour at morn's worth all the day. Awake, arise, why dost thou stay? Peace, forsooth, 'lis sweet to sleep; There's time enough to wake and weep. Dreamer, arise! The noonday's sun is high o'erhead. No task begun? Much yet remains that may be won. Ere thou shall see life's setting sun, if thy feet beswift, thy blows be sure, Thy eyesight keen, thy metal pure. Let not thy bark lie idly tost. Without a guide this all is lost!
Huah! Peace! Let sleep beguile. These eyes and limbs for yet awnile. (For the Dispatch.)

These eyes and limbs for yet awhile.

Dreamer, arise! The night sets in when in this life no one can win The world's applause, a lasting name, Remown or fortune, wealth or fame. One mighty effort, or you stand, At close of day, with empty hand; its morning lidle, its noonday brous No worthy effort, no homest thought; lits evening hours not e'en a leaf.

To take the place of garnered sheaf.

Life's record closed; though warned fale,

Dreamer, sleep on, 'tis now too late!

The Unes mer wore sharmed with foars.

O.000.000

The Dreamer woke alarmed with fears,
Too late for work, too late for tears.
Alluring dreams had o'er him east,
and charmed his senses to the last
With siren spell till all was lost,
Nor aver waked to heed the cost—
Life but a vision, and angels weep
As round the throne their vigils keep.
The work of Life with anxious care
is value.

I wain is searched: No name is there!
Ligochburg, March Sist.

Osto.

GOTHAM TOWN. MATTERS SOCIAL, MUSICAL, AND EDU

CATIONAL IN NEW YORK CITY. An Interview with Mrs. Petter on Dres ing-a Musical Genius-Industrial-Education Exhibits.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, April 3, 1886.

The other day I enjoyed a visit at Mrs. James Brown Potter's. Her cozy and artistic parlors overlook one of our most attractive parks. Logs blazed in an open fire-place, tea had just been served in dainty cups, and we all fell to talking on the recent discussions regarding evening dresses, which have called forth remarks from Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and society in general.

society in general.

It was twilight; Mrs. Potter sa upon a low divan in such a manner that the firelight fell upon her face. It seemed to me she could not look more beautiful, as the red glint in her hair became stronger, her eyes looked brighter, and her teeth, so perfect, seemed whiter in the light. She wore a simple cloth costume, yet for the time and place no ball-room toilet could have been more effective. "And what are your views on this much-mor dress question, Mrs. Potter?" I asked. after several had expressed their ideas.
"I," she said, turning towards me, "I think it a duty we owe to so-ciety to make oursel s as pleas-ing as possible in our man-ner, speech, and dress. The low corsage has always been the style for full evening toilet, and I think it the most appropriate dress, but it should of course be modest; otherwise it is not pleasing, and I have just said I consider it a social

sible." "Then you always wear low-necked dresses on full-dress occasions?" I

duty for us to please our fellow-beings

"Yes." replied Mrs. Potter, " and I think I can agree with Miss Cleveland and know where to draw the line. One of the greatest beauties of womankind is the curve of the throat, the poise of the head, and it can be better displayed where the waist is low, modestly low. Of course the age and other things also make a difference as to where the line should be drawn."

"Then you do not think all women should wear their dresses the same number of inches from the chin?"

"Certainly not. A young woman whose throat and shoulders are white and plump may wear the dress quite low and still be perfectly modest, for she displays only what is attractive, what poets have written of and artists painted, well-rounded shoulders and a well-shaped arm, but one's own sense of propriety should suggest to a stout matron that a great display of red arms or shoulders is not a pleasing sight."

Mrs. Potter has solved the question I think. We accept the fact that decollete dresses are the regulation for evening costume. Then let a young woman display the soft whiteness of her skin; good taste will guide her to the modest line, and the sensible woman, young or old, who perhaps may be too stout, will also understand that to be in the same degree modest she must have her dress an inch or more higher, while the severely slender woman will also know that bones, while possibly not immodest, are certainly not attractive. These were Mrs. Potter's views condensed. It is one of those things where no rule can be laid down; a dress that might be perfectly proper on one would look almost disgraceful on another, owing to the difference in their figures and color of the skin.

UNIQUE COSTUMES.

Then I remembered I had seen Mrs. Potter in the full radiance of ball costume with low corsage, and the thought thing but what was perfectly correct and lovely. Each vision of Mrs. Potter, in the most unique costumes, came to me. One night she wears a cafe au lait tulle made dancing length; it is a French dress; there seems to be no be-ginning or end; only the filmy fabric surrounds her. A dark brown velvet bow is at the side, a sash of the velvet extends across the front diagonally and ends with another brown velvet The waist, the same color, is made of undressed kid, literally fitting like a glove, while hanging in festoons around neck and sleeves, dropping over the arm half way to the elbow, row after row of bronze beads the size of a pea. I see her again in a creation of Worth's

brilliant yellow satin, with sweeping train, a profusion of white silk lace drapery and amber bead fringe, the corsage low, just showing the beautiful shoulders and curve of the neck. All Mrs. Potter's evening dresses are made with the waists pointed back and front at the waist-line and are laced down

the back. She is positively regal in a cardinal satin, brocaded with tea-roses, plain saith, brocated with tearboss, plans skirt, no ornamentation, no overdress, just the plain widths of the rich material. The neck is finished with a crape lisse tucker drawn closely about the bust line. Nothing could be more modest or becoming—a pale-blue satin brocaded with silver flowers, the low bodice drawn close about the shoulders by lace and ribbons.

Then I think of her in black velvet and jet, and one exquisite creation of moss-green velvet. Yellow wheat, conceals the bust, and on one shoulder a yellow velvet bow. In each she is beautiful, is correctly dressed, and, while showing her exquisite neck, still modest. Mrs. Potter answers the dress question best by her own toilets.

A MUSICAL GENIUS. The bottom having fallen out of the Cowboy Pianist, who got his lasso tangled round Beethoven and fell into a gopher-hole of criticism, let me introduce to you another prodigy. This time I think the "bottom" is one of genuine merit.

I am speaking of a young man who came down from New Hampshire three or four years ago in his "farm clothes," and told New York he wanted to write an opera. He was young and lank and homespun and fresh, and he had never heard an opera in his life. He had taught himself to play the piano, and he made a run on the key-board with

two fingers. in this city, and some benevolent rela-tive put him into Classin's wholesale dry-goods establishment, in the packing-box department. The superintendent of that department told me himself afterwards that he was not worth his writing music on the boxes, and when he asked the young man what it was he wanted to do in life he replied that he wanted to write an opera. Then the superintendent gave him some sensible advice and discharged him.

advice and discharged him.

It must have been a year later when one day the late Dan Hopkins, of concert fame, came to me and said he had found a musical genius, and he was going to bring him out. He wanted me to hear some of his music. Having a natural repugnance to prodigies, I declined. Some months passed, and then I was invited to go and hear an operacalled "The Jolly Bachelors," which had been produced by Murtha at the

Windsor Theatre. I believe Jeannie Winston was in it.

Winston was is it.

I did go. Such a mess of iname rubbish as the story proved I never listened to. But I pricked my ears at the music. It was curiously fascinating and had a distinctly new flavor. I saw that it held the vast audience. I heard quaint little gavottes, rondos, subtle bits of romanzas, budding and dying before you could catch them; a fragile Rossini fragrance to it; a mixture of voluptaous Orientalism, and that far-away pathos that used to hover round Stephen Foster's melodies. I remember that some of those hits buzzed like blue-Foster's melodies. I remember that some of those bits buzzed like blue-bottleflies in my memory for days. I asked with surprise who did this, and found that it was the New Hamp-

shire boy, Edward I. Darling. shire boy, Edward I. Darling.

I made his acquaintance. I found him just what I have described to you. He had the gift of melody. It oozed out of every pore. But he had no knowledge, no musical education. I became deeply interested in him. I had boxed at both operas and I made him go night after night. I got old Deitrich to take him as a pupil, and for a year and a half be threw himself into music with a mad hunger that was strange to see.

REMARKABLE APTITUDE.

Dietrich told me he had never met such a remarkable case of musical aptitude. He seemed to grasp the abstruse problems of harmony instinctively. During the winter of 1884 he went to work at another comic opera with a chastened pen. Meanwhile "The Jolly Bachelors" had gone for a year all over the country dragging the rubbish of a libretto with siren wings.

I have not seen him for a year. But I met Emma Abbott the other day when she was here, and she told me she had bought his opera, "The Gen-tlemanly Savage," and had given \$5,000 cash for it. "Bravo, Packing-Boxes!" She was enthusiastic over it, and went to the piano and sang a Bobolink song from it :

When morning clouds
Break in the east
Tolet the sunlight through.
To blossoms pink
Comes bobolink
To take his drink of dew,
Chewink!

I recognized the old charm. It was the same boy.

I see that the Abbott Company in-

tend to produce this opera in Detroit the last week in April. I intend to go there and hear it, for I watched the boys who made the libretto and score, and I am curious to see how a public that never heard of

them will use them. But fancy this New Hampshire lad walking about with \$5,000 in his pocket. I wonder what that Superintendent of Of course, now you'll say that I wrote

the libretto. Well, all the answer I can make is that I wish I had written it.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. It was a happy thought of the industrial Education Association to give in Cosmopolitan Hall an exhibition of the handiwork of young children, as a practical means of awaking public ap-preciation of the value of industrial education in the schools. The exhibi-tion opened on Wednesday, and its result must be a pleasant surprise to the managers; it is certainly one to the casual visitor. The idea at first was to limit the exhibition to schools and asylums within thirty miles of . New York lums within thirty miles of New York and to children under sixteen years of age, but the pressure was so great that the managers were obliged to greatly enlarge the scope of the exhibition by admitting examples of the work of children of Philadelphia, New Haven, Worcester, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as some by children over sixteen. Prizes will be given only over sixteen. Prizes will be given only to those under that age, however.

The display is really remarkable, no the skill displayed. The objects ex-hibited range all the way from plumbing work by pupils of the New York trade schools to delicate lace and embroidery from dozens of asylums and schools. There is excellent carving in wood and stone, clay modelling, in which the Philadelphia children excel, and hammered-brass work by the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum children, all of them under twelve years of age. Draw-ing, both freehand and mechanical, forms a prominent part of all the ex-hibits. The most striking piece of work is a life-size head by an eighteen-yearold pupil of the New York Turnverein's school, though very good examples abound in the St. Louis and New Haven exhibits. Some remarkably fine detail drawings of machinery are furnished by Worcester pupils, and from half a dozen places come examples of wood-work—scroll sawing, mortise and tenon, dove-tailing, panelling, and furniture-making. The pupils of the Wo-man's Institute of Technical Design show some fine designs for wall-paper and carpets. Of course there is sewing and embroidering and stamped leather-work, and plaited mats by the wee tots of four or five years in the kinder-

THE PHILADELPHIA KHIBIT.

The greatest interest, of course, cen tres in the Philadelphia exhibit, for that city has avowedly introduced industrial training in all its public schools and is justly proud of the results attained. The Philadelphia section is the largest and finest, and next to it in point of size is that of Chicago, though in quality neither surpasses those of the New Eng-land cities. In all the work shown there is, of course, a good deal which is anything but practical, and some that indicates a waste of time that causes the judicious to grieve. But, considering how short is the time during which any thing of the kind has been done in the country, misdirected effort is by no means so common as one might reason ably expect. There is evidence in some cases of bad or inadequate instruction, for which the children are, of course, not to blame. But it is obviously unfair to criticise such an exhibition as if it were the work of adults or of trained artisans. With all its faults-and it would be a shame to turn the microscope upon them—the exhibition is a wonderful one, in many respects the most important and instructive of the The "first view" on Tuesday eve-

ning had bad weather to contend with, but the hall was full of people. Many of the society ladies of New York—Mrs. Courtland Palmer, Mrs. Levi Morton, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Morgan, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and others equally Morris K. Jesup, and others equally prominent—have interested themselves in the enterprise, and it was set under way with great eclat. Bishop Potter and any number of school commissioners and superintendents were present, and the society element was well represented. I ahouldn't be much surprised if this exhibition were to result in a decided "boom" for industrial education in public schools everywhere. It will certainly greatly interest and inwill certainly greatly interest and in-struct all who have the good fortune to

IT Is TRUE !- Palmer's "Skin-Success "is a safe, speedy, positive cure for Skin Complaints of every name and de-gree. Tested 50 years. References al-most everywhere. At druggists'.

FLE SH PRODUCER AND TONICI

HEAR THE WITN ESSES!

· DLOOD HENEWER

I am sixty-eight years of age, and regard GUINN'S PIONEERs fine tonic for the feestored and my weight increased ten pounds A. F. G. CAMPBELL, Cotton-Gin Maker.

MACON, GA., February 18, 1886.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I comnenced GUINN'S PIONEER, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK. Cotton-Buyer, Macon, Ga.

Mr. A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Mer-chant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes: It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for twenty-five years. Respectfully, A. H. BRAMBLETT.

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says: My wife has regained her strength and | the country. ncreased ten pounds in weight. We recommend GUINN'S PIONEER as the best tonic.

W. F. JONES.

PRICE PER MACON

At wholesale by Powers, TAYLOR At retail by T. Roberts Baker, 919 Main second streets; George W. Latimer, 890 avenue and Louisiana street.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS: ONLY ONE DOLLAR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, AND NEW-PORTS NEWS,
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT
FRANSFER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND,
Second-class tickets still lower.

Second-class tickets still lower.

VIRGINIA BTEAMBOAT COMPANY'S
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWPORTS NEWS, CLAREMONT, AND
JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT;
CONNECTS AT NORFOLK CLOSELY
WITH ALL LINES TO EASTERN
SHORE OF VIRGINIA, OLD PGINT,
BALTIMORE, AND THE NORTH SAME
APPERNOON;
AT NEWPORTS NEWS WITH STEAMER
ACCOMAC FOR SMITHFIELD;
AT CLAREMONT WITH ATLANTIC AND
DANVILLE RAILROAD FOR
WAVERLY, HICKSFORD, AND ALL
STATIONS,

ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE. JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT, GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.

JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR
SCENERY.

CHEAPEST ROUTE.

RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
FARE TO NORFOCK. \$1-NO LIMIT,
WAY-LANDING FARES from 25c. to \$1.
Second-class tickets still lower.
FARE TO WAVERLY, \$1.50.
FARE TO HICKSFORD, \$2.25.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON EUROPEAN

The elegant rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL.

(carrying United States Mail.)

B. G. D. DEYO, Commander, leaves Richmond every

MONDAY. WEDNESDAY. AND FRIDAY at 7 A. M. (STREET-CARS CONNECT IN FULL TIME) for above-mamed places. arriving at Norfolk at 5 P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk, Portamouth, and Newport's News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond about 4 P. M.

Through tickets on sale on steamer and at at Richmond about 4 P. M.
Through tickets on saile on steamer and at
Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street. Baggage checked through.
STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY
OR NIGHT.

OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Nowbern, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all regular landings on the James and Bappahannock rivers, at LOW-EST RATES, and through bills issued.

L. B. TATIM, Superintendent, ja 29 No. 1109 Main street and Rocketts.

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Satorday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fare. \$8.
For further information apply to For further information apply to General Passenger Agent, Office Rocketts.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., ja 30 General Agents, ja 30 General Age OLD DOMINION STEAM-

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and BUNDAY.
Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURLAY at 3 P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth). \$10; round-trip tickets. \$18; steerage, with subsistence, \$7; without subsistence, \$6.
Freights forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York. Freight received daily until 6 P. M.
Manifest closed on sailing-days one hour before departure.
Passengers leaving Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway at 3:15 P. M. (via Newport's News) and the Richmond and Petersburg railroad at 2:48 P. M. on MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS.
THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, with the steamers leaving those days.
ROANOKE, Captain COUCH, SUNDAY, March 39th, at 10 celock A. M. OLD DOMINION, Captain SMITH, TUESDAY SHER, at 10 celock A. M.
GEOMGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street and mh 27 Company's wharf, Rocketts. FOR NEW YORK.

GROCERIES, 40.

FINE IMPORTED OLIVE OIL,

INE INFORMET SALAD DRESSING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN MUSTARDS. BASKETS of all sizes and WILLOW-WARE of all sinds, at mb 30 MCCARTHY & HAYNES'S, T 40 chests GREEN AND BLACK TRAS, new crop, fine dayor; best value in the city for the price; for sale by JOHN M. HIG-GINS, Franklin street near Old Market. W. W. TRIRBETT, MIST E, TAYLOR, ste of Goddin & Trib-

TRIBBETT & TAYLOR, WHOLE TRIBBETT & TAYLOR, WHOLE TURING CONFECTIONERS. AND DAGLERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FEUTDS, No. 1316 Main street.

TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has been used for years with unprecedented necess. It is entirely vegetable and does tite, digestion, and blood-making, stimulating, invigorating, and toning up all the functions and tissues of the system, and thus becomes the geat blood-renewer and health-restorer.

Dr. Moore Often Prescribes It With Satisfactory Results.

Macon Medicine Company: I take pleasur in giving my opinion in regard to the BLOOD PURIFIER prepared by you. I have prescribed it often in obstinate skin diseases, especially of Syphilitic origin, and can say that its use has proved entirely eatinfactory. JOHN L. MOORE, M. D., Griffin, Ga.

Wonderful Cures of Blood and Skin

Macon Medicine Company: You ask me what I think of GUINN'S PIONEER I will state that I have seen some very wonderful cures from the effects of it in skin diseases and blood diseases. It is without a doubt the BEST BLOOD MEDICINE before JAMES A. ROSE, Williamsville, Pike county.

Cures All Blood and Skin Disea ses, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old So BOTTLE SI: LARGE Essay on Blo od and Skin Diseases M ailed Free. MEDICINE COMPANY, M

& Co., OWENS & MINOR, and BODE street; Polk Miller & Co., 900 Main west Marshall; E. P. Reeve, 602 east Mar

A P COMPANY OF THE PARK OF THE DIEDMONT AIR-LINE. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 1, 1886. Train Leave Train Arrive 50 *3:25 P. M. 51 *4:07 P. M. 52 *2:00 A. M. 53 *7:00 A. M. Bon-Air Accommodation leaves Rich-nond 6 P. M.; arrives Richmond 8:41 A. Day-coaches are run between Richmond and Atlanta without change, making close connection with trains for all points South-west and West. SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains 52 and 53 sleeping-cars are run between Richmond and Greensboro'. These cars are open at 9 P. M. for passengers. At Danville with Pullman

At Danville with Pullman sleeping-care for New Orleans and points South.

Train No, 52 connects at Greensboro' for Raleigh, Goldsboro', and Morehead City; at Salisbury for Asheville and all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for Columbia. Angusta, Alken, Savannah, Charleston, and Florida; also with Carolina Central railroad for Wilmington, &c.

Train 52 has Pullman Buffet sleeping-car from Danville to Alken and Augusta, making close connection for Charleston. Savannah, and Jacksonville.

TRAINS ON YORK-RIVER LINE.

Leave Richmond Arrive Richmond

2:45 F. M., 10:15 A. M.,

17:10 A. M., Freight. 18:20 F. M., Freight, connecting at West Point with boat, arriving at Baltimore 8 A. M.

Fare Richmond to Baltimore only \$1.50, Depot and licket office foot Virginia street; up-town office, corner Tenth and Main streets.

Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Sol., Haas, Traffic Manager.

E. B. Tromas, General Manager. mh 2

A TLANTIC COAST LINE. A TLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD TIME-TABLE.

ROAD TIME-TABLE.

Commencing SATURDAY, March 27, 1886, trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

Leave Arrive
Richmond. Petersburg.

34. +8:35 A. M. 9:30 A. M. Accom odat'n 48. *10:49 A.M. 11:38 A. M. Through train 40. *2:48 P. M. 3:25 P. M. Fast Mail. 56. *5:20 P. M. 6:35 P. M. Accom odat'n 42. *9:23 P. M. 10:03 P. M. Through train TRAINS NORTHWARD. Leave Arrive Petersburg, Richmond. 43. *4:58 A. M. 5:48 A. M. Fast Mail. 33. †7:10 A. M. 8:05 A. M. Accom'odat'n. 45. *10:00 A.M. 10:45 A. M. Through train. 47. *6:03 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Through train.

Daily. | Daily (except Sunday). Nos. 40, 42, and 43 make no stops. No 46 stops only on signal at Chester and Manchester. Nos. 47 and 48 stop only on signa at Chester. Pos. 47 and 48 stop only on signa at Chester, Centralia, and Manchester. Nos. 88, 84, 85, and 36 stop at all stations for passess.

sa, 34, 36, and 86 stops at a tacknown to parengers.

PULLMAN-OAE SERVICE.

On trains No. 40 and 45 sleeping-cars between Washington and Charleston. Og trains No. 40, 42, 43, and 45 sleeping-cars between Washington and Jacksonville, Fis., on trains Nos. 47 and 48 sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville, Fis., and between New York and Charleston, and Alken, S. C. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO NOR FOLK.

THE ONLY ALL-KAIL ROUTE TO NORFOLK.

RICHM'd.*10:49 A. M. Norfolk... 3:20 P. M.
RICHM'd.*2:48 P. M. Norfolk... 6:10 P. M.
Norfolk... 6:40 A. M. Richm'd.1:30 P. M.
Norfolk... 6:35 A. M. Richm'd.1:30 P. M.
Nos. 34 and 35 make close connection te
and from Farmville, Lynchburg, and southwestern points, and way-stations on the
Norfolk and Western railroad. No. 35 running daily and No. 34 daily (except Sunday).

Superintendent of Transportation.

T. M. EMERISON, General Passenger Agent,
BO HAAS, Traffic Manager. mh 4 CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.-FEBRUARY 21, 1886.

1.EAVE RICHMOND.

1.55 A. M. Through and Local Mail except Sunday.

1.645 A. M. For Newport's News. Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

1.56 P. M. For Newport's News. Old Point, and Norfolk. Except Sunday.

1.56 P. M. Gordonsville accommodation, except Sunday.

1.56 P. M. For Louisville and Cincinnati, Fast Express. with through Pullman care. Daily.

1.55 A. M. From Gordonsville.

1.55 A. M. From Gordonsville.

1.56 A. M. From Gordonsville.

1.56 P. M. From Gordonsville.

1.56 P. M. From Old Point, and Newport's News. except Sunday.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. From Old Point Newport's News. except Sunday.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. From College Sunday.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.56 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.57 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.58 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

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1.58 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

1.58 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati. Fast express castly.

REMOVAL.—JOHN LATOUCHE HAS REMOVED TO NO.
905 HAME STREET.
NEXT TO THE CORNES OF NIRTH.
NEW SPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES.
NEW SPRING GOODS—LATEST STYLES.

occlinary iron pot for boiling. The business was run under the name of MITT & GUINN. Perrys, Ga., With the CAUTION printed on each lasts. None penance of the Caution of the State of the Caution of the Caution was not at a know per bottle. The co-partnership was dissolved by Mit. C. 7 Will's retiring, and Mit. GUINN continuing the manufacture of this Calebrated Vegetable fillost licenseer from Samborn Forests up to the present the. MACON MEDICINE CO.

SIZE \$1.75.

KER BROTHERS, Richmond, Va. street; G. W. TURNER, Main and Twenty-shall; Dr. J. F. Crane, corner Williamsburg [mh 5-F,Su&Wly]

ASHLAND TRAINS.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY

Through Accom- Night Mail. modation, Express, †No. 1. †No. 3. †No. 9. | Leave | Richmo'd | 8:00 A M | 3:25 P M | 6:00 P M | Arrive | Scottavi'e | Hardavi'e | 11:09 A M | 7:39 P M | 10:56 P M | Hardavi'e | 11:37 A M | 6:10 P M | 11:45 P M | Lynchb'g. | 1:50 P M | S:30 A M | Lexing'ii. | 5:25 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'ii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M | Cliftonf'iii. | 5:50 P M | S:85 A M

ARRIVE RICHMOND, 8:00 P. M. MAII. daily (except Sunday), 10:05 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (ex-cept Sunday), 7:40 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG

ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN
RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN
EACH DIRECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to other
points. Through biffs of lading issued at
low rates.

Ja 30 General Passenger Agent. NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL-SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 1, 1886

LEAVE RICHMOND

10:49 A. M. Daily, via Richmond and Petersburg railroad, Arrive Fareburg 11:50 A. M.; leave Fetersburg 12:55 F. M. daily; arrive at Norfolk 2:30 F. M. daily; arrive at Petersburg 2:30 A. M., No. 8 leaves Fetersburg 2:30 A. M., for Farmville, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Brissol, Knoavelle and all points South and West, Months and West, Manual St. S. M. Daily, via Richmond and Fetersburg 2:30 F. M. Leave Fetersburg 2:40 F. M. daily for all points footh and West, Connecting with train No. 5, leaving Lynchburg at 2:10 F. M., daily for all points footh and West.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, via Richmond and Alleghany milread. Arrive at Lynchburg 2:50 A. M., (sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg), connecting with tensing leaving Lynchburg 2:50 A. M., (sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg), connecting with tensing leaving Lynchburg 2:50 A. M., (sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg).

Fo. 1-Eichmond to Lynchburg Economic St. M. M. Daily, connecting with tensing leaving Lynchburg, and Research to Rev Cricans. Chattancops to Jackmond Louise. Chattancops to Jackmond Leaving Lynchburg in Jackmond Lynchburg in Jackmond Leaving Lynchburg in Jackmond Lynchburg in Jackm

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWRR has cured one of my children of one of the worst cases of Scrofula I over mw. Herskin is as clear as mine, and the doctors say it is a permanent cure. In their opinion. I am thankful for having tried the remedy, WILLIAM L. PARKS, Dallas, Torse. SAVANNAH, GA., January 20, 1886 GUIN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has made several cures of Blood Poison and the until the several cures of Blood Poison and the several cure of Blood Poison and

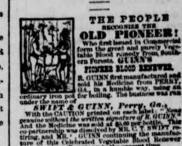
I have used GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER in several cases of cutaneous diseases of long standing with the naces sat-sfactory results. Have seen the happing results follow its use in Syphilis of the worst-form, and believe it to be the best altern-tive in use.

Griffin, Gs.

A Voice from the Lane Star State

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 16, 1886.
I have been cured sound and well of a bad case of Blood Poison by the use of fitness bottles of GUINN'S PIONKER BLOOD RENEWER, I will sound its praises forever.
JACOB KRUTE.

83- I am acquainted with the above case nd most hearthy attest it. EUGENE MAY, Druggist, Canal street.



Guinn's Pioneer Blood Rensser oures all Blood of Skin Diseases. Trice per Bettle \$1.00 and 1.75,

res. A Perfect Spring Medicine.

acon, Ga.

RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG
AND POTOMAC RAILROAD,—Schedule commencing NOVEMBER 15, 1885—
eastern standard time:
6:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station
daily; stops only at Ashland,
Junction, Milford, and Fredericksburg, Sieeper to Washington, Leaves Washington
for New York at 11 A. M.
11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station
daily; Sleeper to Washington,
Leaves Washington for New
York at 4:36 P. M., also by
limited at 3:36 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street, station

6:20 P. M., leaves Hyrd-Street station daily. Sleeper to New York.

10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from New York.

2:39 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, sleeper from New York.

2:39 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, stops at Fredericks-burg, Milford, and Junction, Sleeper from Washington.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS:
4:00 P. M., accommodation, leaves
Broad-Street station; arrives
at Ashland at 5 P. M.
6:04 P. M., leaves Kibs; arrives at Ashland at 6:44 P. M.
7:50 A. M., arrives at Elbs; leaves Ashland at 6:34 A. M.
8:55 A. M., accommodation, arrives at
Arnad Ashland at 6.4 M.
5:59 P. M., arrives at Elbs; leaves Ashland at 5:13 P. M.
C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent,
E. T. D. MYERS, General Superintendent

RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 22, 1685,
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUMDAY)
BETWEEN
RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG.

At Richmond with associated railways and Richmond, Frederickaburg and Potomac railroad; at Lynchburg with Virginia Midiand railway and Norfolk and Western railroad; at Clifton Forge with Chesapeake and Onio railway; at Lexington with Baltimore and Onio railway; at Lexington Without Park (Expense) and Canal streets.

J. R. MACMUEDO, General Fassenger and Express Agent.

AND POTOMAC RAILROAD. THROUGH ALL-RAIL PAST-PREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM HALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES.

Share a segme cheets and all laborate the state of the st

CHARLES A ERRY, Vice Control of